DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 170 107 SE 024 916

TITLE Federal Obligations to Universities and Colleges Rose 19% in FY 1976, Mostly in Nonscience. Science Resources Studies Highlights, May 26, 1978.

INSTITUTION National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. Div. of Science Resources Studies.

REPORT NO NSF-78-308

PUB DATE 26 May 78

NOTE 7p.; Not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility of original document

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.

DESCRIPTORS *Educational Finance; Expenditures; *Federal Aid; *Financial Support; *Grants; Higher Education; Reports; *Research; Scientific Research; Universities

ABSTRACT

This report presents data on Federal funds obligated to higher institutions in the U.S. It indicates that level of Federal support to colleges and universities for both R&D activities and nonscience support are likely to increase during the late seventies. Budget estimates show that Federal R&D obligations increased by about 16% between 1976 and 1977, and are expected to rise by 12% between 1977 and 1978, and by an additional 8% in 1979. The report lists 100 leading institutions ranked in terms of funds obligated to them in FY 1976. It shows that the level of concentration of funding for these institutions was lower in 1976 than in 1975, due to a wider dispersion of nonscience funding. Obligations for R&D activities and for general institutional support are expected to increase. (GA)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

SCIENCE RESOURCES STUDIES HIGHLIGHTS

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20550 • MAY 26, 1978 • NSF 78-308

ED170107

Federal Obligations to Universities and Colleges Rose 19% in FY 1976, Mostly in Nonscience

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

Data on Federal funds obligated to universities and colleges are collected by the National Science Foundation through an annual survey directed to 14 Federal agencies with large programs in support of academic science. These agencies accounted for over 99 percent of all Federal obligations to universities and colleges for research and development and 95 percent of all Federal obligations to academic institutions for all purposes.[1]

Assessment Highlights

• Federal support to institutions of higher education is likely to increase significantly during the late seventies. Two categories of funding in particular are responsible for this projected growth. Obligations for research and development are expected to increase at an average annual rate of 12 percent at least until 1979. This increase more than offsets the inflation rates currently projected, although an inflation rate of 8 percent or more could easily wipe out any gain. Also, the Office of Education (OE) has projected more than a doubling of its Basic Educational Opportunity Grants—which provide assistance for financially needy students to pursue postsecondary education—during the same period from $972 million in fiscal year 1976 to about $2,140 million in fiscal year 1979.

• Federal obligations for R&D activities, while growing by 9 percent in 1976, actually remained in real terms at about the same level as in 1972. Meanwhile, the number of academic scientists and engineers engaged in R&D activities grew steadily at 3 percent per year between 1973 and 1976, indicating that the no-growth pattern in real Federal R&D funding was not reflected in the number of scientists and engineers employed in R&D activities by institutions of higher education.[2]

• Escalating costs, a decline in Federal R&D plant funds and possibly the priority assigned to the above-mentioned personnel growth are believed responsible for conditions of substantial backlogs of scientific and technical equipment maintenance and replacement needs. Some relief for this situation may be in the offing as Federal agencies have recognized this problem and have begun to take steps to alleviate it, such as the allocation of special funding through new programs. In addition, the institutions themselves are increasingly turning to research grant monies to fund equipment purchases.

• The no-growth situation, in constant-dollar terms, of Federal funding of higher education over the last decade has not appreciably affected enrollment, which has increased slowly but steadily. The changes in the rate of enrollment growth tend to be more closely related to other extraneous factors than the shifts in Federal funding. For instance, 1972, the year of the smallest relative growth in enrollments, was also the end of the draft, while the largest relative increase occurred between 1974 and 1975, at a time of job scarcity. Because of the general decline in Federal academic obligations during the period, however, the amounts obligated per student dropped from $613 in 1967 to $325 in 1975.

Data Highlights

• Agencies of the Federal Government obligated $5,399 million to universities and colleges during fiscal year 1976, reaching a new high that was 19 percent (11 percent in constant dollars[3]) above the 1975 total. This rate of increase may be somewhat understated because of the carryover of some funds to the transition quarter.[4]

[1] Other agencies obligated only $8 million for research and development in institutions of higher education, based on data from the National Science Foundation's *Detailed Statistical Tables, Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities, Fiscal Years 1976, 1977, and 1978*, Volume XXVI (NSF 77-317) (Washington, D.C. 20550, 1977), pp. 14-45.

[2] National Science Foundation, *Detailed Statistical Tables, Manpower Resources for Scientific Activities at Universities and Colleges, January 1977* (NSF 77-321) (Washington, D.C. 20550), p. 1.

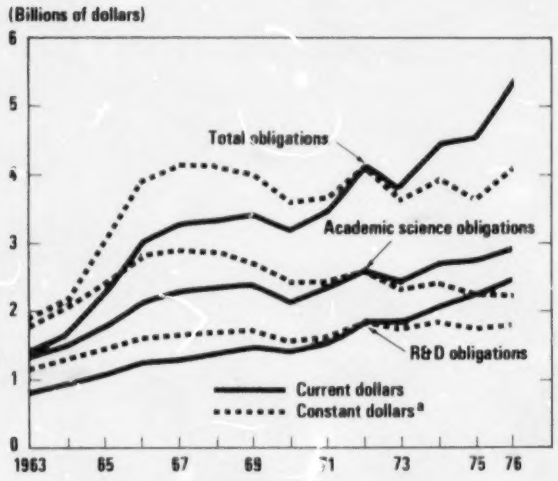
[3] In the absence of a reliable R&D cost index, the gross national product (GNP) implicit price deflator was used to convert current dollars to constant 1972 dollars. The GNP deflator can only indicate approximately changes in costs of R&D performance.

[4] The shift in the start of the fiscal year from July 1 to October 1 required the insertion of a three-month transition period between the end of fiscal year 1976 and the beginning of 1977. Although unobligated 1976 funds could be carried over into this transition quarter, making it effectively a part of fiscal year 1976, funds obligated during these months are not included in the data presented here, except on table 2.

Prepared in the Universities and Nonprofit Institutions Studies Group, Division of Science Resources Studies.

SE 024 916

Chart 1. Federal obligations to universities and colleges by type of activity: FY 1963-76



[a]Based on GNP implicit price deflator.
SOURCE: National Science Foundation

• For the last five fiscal years, Federal academic support in real terms has been marked by fluctuation, so that by 1976 the total amount obligated represented approximately the same level as in 1972 (chart 1). The primary cause of this "roller coaster" effect was the curtailment of $260 million in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) support in 1973 through impoundment. When these funds were restored in 1974, the 8-percent inflation rate for that year had taken its toll.

Total Program Support

Although projections based upon data for two consecutive years can only be speculative, especially when funding patterns in constant-dollar terms have seesawed within a narrow range since 1967, there are indications that Federal obligations to academic institutions for both R&D activities and nonscience support are entering a new round of growth. OE anticipates a continuing expansion of its Basic Educational Opportunity Grants program, from supporting 89,000 postsecondary students in academic year 1974-75 to 1,268,000 in 1975-76 and an estimated 1,931,000 in 1976-77.[5] For 1978, President Carter has requested that the amount allocated to this purpose be increased from $2.1 billion to $3.1 billion, allowing assistance to be provided to 5.3 million students.[6]

[4] Office of Management and Budget, *Appendix to the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1976*, p. 423; *Fiscal Year 1978*, p. 337. (Washington, D.C. 20402: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.)
[5] *Higher Education and National Affairs*, Vol. XXVII, No. 6, February 10, 1978, p. 1.

Between 1963 and 1976, the academic science portion increased at a much slower rate than did total Federal obligations, dropping gradually from 94 percent of the total in 1963 to a 55-percent share in 1976. This shift was due to the rapid increase in nonscience funding, from only $85 million in 1963 to $2,443 million in 1976 (table 1).

Budget estimates prepared by the Office of Management and Budget indicate that Federal R&D obligations to universities and colleges increased by about 16 percent between 1976 and 1977 and are expected to rise another 12 percent between 1977 and 1978. Estimates for 1979 R&D obligations show an additional 8-percent rise.[7]

FUNDING SOURCES

HEW obligated the largest amount of any agency to universities and colleges—$3,949 million—a 24-percent increase over 1975, the highest rate among the six leading agencies. Altogether, the six leading agencies were responsible for 97 percent of allfederal obligations to universities and colleges, the same proportion as in 1975 (chart 2).

INSTITUTIONAL RANKING

Since agencies were able to carry over 1976 funding to the transition quarter, institutions were ranked in terms of funds obligated during the 15-month period as well as the 12-month period (table 2). Few significant differences between the institutional rankings occurred as the result of the addition of the 3-month period. Only two agencies, OE and the Environmental Protection Agency, obligated significantly larger amounts during the entire

[7] Office of Management and Budget, *Special Analyses: Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1979*, Special Analysis P (Washington, D.C. 20402: Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), table P-6, p. 297.

Table 1. Federal obligations to universities and colleges by type of activity: FY 1974-76

[Dollars in millions]

Type of activity	1974	1975	1976
Total	$4,479.3	$4,533.4	$5,398.9
Academic science	2,735.9	2,792.0	2,955.6
Research and development	2,085.2	2,225.0	2,419.0
R&D plant	29.0	44.8	23.9
Facilities and equipment for instruction	3.5	12.4	11.1
Fellowships, traineeships, and training grants	326.6	201.3	180.5
General support for science	85.9	46.3	74.5
Other science activities	205.7	262.3	246.6
Nonscience	1,743.4	1,741.4	2,443.2

Source: National Science Foundation

3

Table 2. — Federal obligations to the 100 universities and colleges receiving the largest amounts: July 1, 1975, through September 30, 1976, and FY 1976[1]

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

15-MONTH TOTAL			FISCAL YEAR 1976	
RANK	INSTITUTION	AMOUNT[2]	RANK	AMOUNT[2]
	UNITED STATES TOTAL	7,118,872		$5,398,879
1	HOWARD UNIV[3]	$121,709	1	99,463
2	MASS INST OF TECH	106,143	3	79,580
3	UNIV OF WASHINGTON	102,633	2	85,077
4	UNIV OF WIS-MADISON	91,809	8	68,462
5	UNIV OF CAL LOS ANGELES	91,420	4	74,717
6	STANFORD UNIV	90,009	5	75,513
7	UNIV OF MINNESOTA	86,979	6	71,858
8	UNIV OF CAL SAN DIEGO	84,854	7	70,821
9	COLUMBIA UNIV	84,343	11	63,766
10	HARVARD UNIV	81,796	9	67,149
	TOTAL 1ST 10 INSTITUTIONS	941,695		756,406
11	UNIV OF CAL BERKELEY	80,932	10	66,682
12	UNIV OF MICHIGAN	76,349	12	63,195
13	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV	75,715	14	58,740
14	UNIV OF PENNSYLVANIA	75,573	13	61,149
15	CORNELL UNIV	71,155	16	57,167
16	NEW YORK UNIV	68,361	15	57,719
17	UNIV OF SOUTHERN CAL	68,312	18	52,906
18	PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIV	65,909	17	53,006
19	YALE UNIV	64,360	19	52,261
20	UNIV OF ILLINOIS-URBANA	60,547	22	46,678
	TOTAL 1ST 20 INSTITUTIONS	1,648,908		1,325,909
21	UNIV OF CAL SAN FRANCISCO	59,751	20	51,514
22	UNIV OF CHICAGO	59,088	21	49,778
23	OHIO STATE UNIV	56,828	23	45,517
24	UNIV OF COLORADO	48,707	24	39,201
25	PURDUE UNIV	46,107	28	36,551
26	UNIV OF N C AT CHAP HILL	45,415	26	37,330
27	MICHIGAN STATE UNIV	45,412	27	36,578
28	DUKE UNIV	45,334	29	36,334
29	WASHINGTON UNIV (MO)	43,990	25	37,663
30	UNIV OF HAWAII-MANOA	42,571	30	34,934
	TOTAL 1ST 30 INSTITUTIONS	2,142,110		1,731,309
31	UNIV OF UTAH	41,498	36	31,253
32	UNIV OF ROCHESTER	41,214	35	31,276
33	[illegible] ST UNIV - ALL CAMPUSES	39,656	31	34,876
34	UNIV OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN	39,437	40	28,079
35	YESHIVA UNIV	38,568	34	32,011
36	UNIV OF P R SAN JUAN	37,965	56	21,468
37	UNIV OF IOWA	37,486	33	32,070
38	UNIV OF FLORIDA	36,620	41	27,830
39	UNIV OF PITTSBURGH	36,331	37	29,514
40	UNIV OF MIAMI	35,630	38	28,805
	TOTAL 1ST 40 INSTITUTIONS	2,526,515		2,028,491
41	U OF ALA IN BIRMINGHAM	35,440	32	32,880
42	UNIV OF ARIZONA	35,208	42	27,161
43	NORTHWESTERN UNIV	34,883	43	27,008
44	TEXAS A & M UNIV	34,774	39	28,275
45	UNIV OF KENTUCKY	34,227	45	26,441
46	BOSTON UNIV	33,658	44	26,691
47	UNIV OF CAL DAVIS	32,227	47	26,005
48	UNIV OF MD COLLEGE PARK	32,050	51	23,005
49	CAL INST OF TECH	30,773	49	24,212
50	UNIV OF TENN KNOXVILLE	30,407	50	24,174
	TOTAL 1ST 50 INSTITUTIONS	2,860,162		2294,343

15-MONTH TOTAL			FISCAL YEAR 1976	
RANK	INSTITUTION	AMOUNT[2]	RANK	AMOUNT[2]
51	INTER AMER UNIV OF P R	$30,342	73	$18,050
52	CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIV	30,221	46	26,266
53	COLORADO STATE UNIV	29,640	54	22,090
54	UNIV OF MISSOURI COLUMBIA	29,230	52	22,937
55	VANDERBILT UNIV	28,995	48	25,106
56	UNIV OF NEW MEXICO	27,961	53	22,578
57	OREGON STATE UNIV	27,532	55	22,066
58	RUTGERS UNIVERSITY	27,232	60	20,607
59	UNIV OF GEORGIA	26,523	62	20,215
60	UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS	26,518	61	20,348
	TOTAL 1ST 60 INSTITUTIONS	3,144,356		2,514,605
61	TEMPLE UNIV	26,362	59	20,906
62	BAYLOR COL OF MEDICINE	25,367	57	21,415
63	UNIV OF CINCINNATI	25,234	63	20,043
64	UNIV OF VIRGINIA	25,071	58	21,269
65	N C STATE UNIV AT RALEIGH	24,990	66	19,338
66	UNIV OF MASS AMHERST	24,815	64	19,913
67	PRINCETON UNIV	24,404	70	18,487
68	WASHINGTON STATE UNIV	23,239	65	19,908
69	WAYNE STATE UNIV	23,183	68	18,918
70	CUNY MT SINAI SCH OF MED	22,885	74	17,977
	TOTAL 1ST 70 INSTITUTIONS	3,389,906		2,712,779
71	AUBURN UNIV	22,869	95	13,850
72	UNIV OF CONNECTICUT	22,762	72	18,379
73	SUNY ST U BUFFALO	22,497	67	19,196
74	INDIANA UNIV-BLOOMINGTON	22,488	75	17,902
75	NEW MEXICO STATE UNIV	21,961	78	16,747
76	UNIV OF P R RIO PIEDRAS	21,914	76	17,589
77	WOODS HOLE OCEAN INST	21,577	79	16,615
78	ST LOUIS UNIV	21,574	82	16,015
79	UNIV OF MD, BALTIMORE	20,846	69	18,625
80	CITY COLLEGES OF CHICAGO	20,722	88	14,860
	TOTAL 1ST 80 INSTITUTIONS	3,609,116		2,882,527
81	UNIV OF ALASKA	20,623	87	15,076
82	UNIV OF ILLINOIS-MED CTR	20,561	86	15,241
83	EMORY UNIV	20,543	71	18,423
84	VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INST	20,401	83	15,959
85	GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIV	20,162	105	12,671
86	U TEX-ANDRSN HOSP&TUMOR I	19,930	80	16,316
87	OKLAHOMA STATE UNIV	19,686	91	14,577
88	GALLAUDET COL[3]	19,371	84	15,548
89	GEORGIA INST OF TECH	19,089	96	13,723
90	IOWA ST U OF SCIENCE&TECH	18,889	94	14,042
	TOTAL 1ST 90 INSTITUTIONS	3,808,371		3,034,103
91	UNIV OF OREGON - EUGENE	18,643	102	12,879
92	U TEX HLTH SC CTR DALLAS	18,252	35	15,378
93	MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIV	18,066	92	14,133
94	UNIV OF VERMONT	18,018	81	16,075
95	UNIV OF HOUSTON	17,557	89	14,714
96	U TEX HLTH SC CTR HOUSTON	17,502	77	17,111
97	ROCKEFELLER UNIV	17,382	93	14,067
98	UNIV OF OKLAHOMA	17,264	90	14,643
99	PUERTO RICO JR COL	16,914	125	9,781
100	UNIV OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN	16,697	108	12,430
	TOTAL 1ST 100 INSTITUTIONS	3,984,666		3,175,306

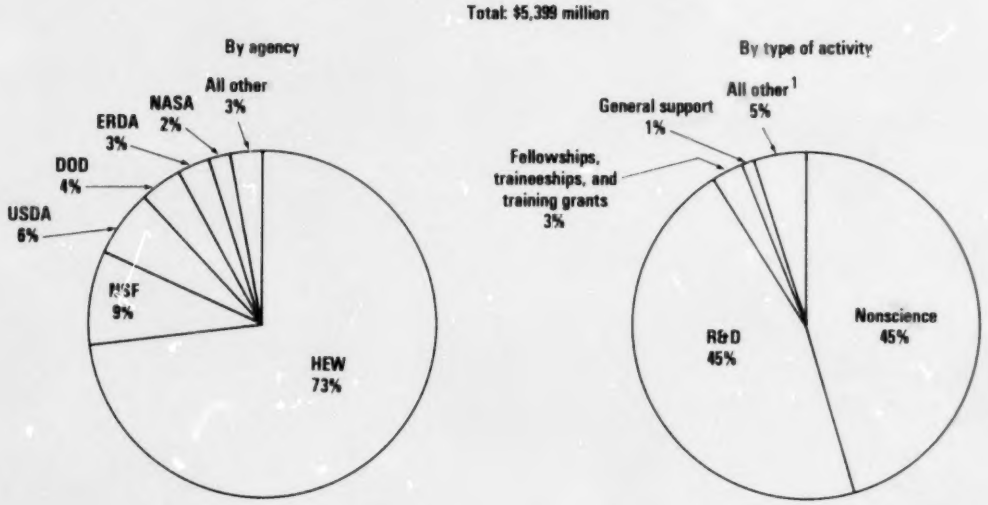
[1]Amounts shown represent awards to individual institutions. Awards to the administrative offices of university systems are excluded from institutional totals because final allocation of funds is unknown but are included in "United States total."

[2]Amounts shown represent total obligations from 14 Federal agencies which accounted for over 95 percent of all Federal obligations to universities and colleges in the United States and for 99 percent of all Federal obligations for research and development to such institutions. These proportions may not apply to all individual institutions, some of which receive significant amounts of their funding from agencies not included in the survey, such as the Department of Justice, the Veterans' Administration, and the Smithsonian Institution.

[3]Howard University and Gallaudet College receive substantial appropriations from Congress each year for general operating expenses, their relative rankings thus reflect the magnitude of their nonscience programs.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation

Chart 2. Federal obligations to universities and colleges by agency and type of activity: FY 1976



[1]Includes funds for R&D plant and facilities and equipment for instruction.
Note: Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.
SOURCE: National Science Foundation

15-month period than might have been expected on the basis of the 12-month totals.

The level of concentration of funding in the 100 leading institutions was lower in 1976 than in 1975. In 1976, 59 percent of all Federal obligations to universities and colleges were allocated to these 100 institutions; a similar group of institutions in 1975 received 65 percent of the total.[8] When the 15-month total was examined, only 56 percent was allocated to the 100 leading universities. This lessening in concentration reflects the wider dispersion of nonscience funding, especially OE's Basic Educational Opportunity Grants. In 1963, when nonscience obligations comprised only 6 percent of the total, the 100 leading institutions received 87 percent of all obligations.

Howard University is shown for the first time as the largest recipient of Federal funding, with $99 million in 1976 and $122 million for the 15 months, reflecting the inclusion by HEW of amounts obligated directly to Howard University Hospital. If the hospital had been added in earlier years, Howard University would have ranked first in 1975 as well. This institution receives the vast majority of its funding each year from the Federal Government through a congressional block grant, and its high rank therefore reflects primarily Federal support for its current operating expenses rather than the magnitude of its scientific and engineering program (only $6 million).

Among the 100 leading institutions, the rate of increase was far slower for the top 10 than for the remaining 90, due primarily to the increases in Basic Educational Opportunity Grants, which account for a much larger proportion of the total for the smaller institutions. Similarly, the rate for the top 100 was lower than that for smaller institutions, as shown in the following tabulation:

Institutional group	*Rate of increase, 1975-76*
1 - 10	4%
11 - 100	8%
All other institutions	42%

Academic Science Activities[9]

In 1976 the agencies surveyed obligated $2,956 million for academic science activities, 6 percent over the previous year's total. In constant-dollar terms, this was the equivalent of a 1-percent decline.

The types of obligations expected to increase are primarily those for R&D activities and for general institutional support.[10] Support for the science education

[8] Eighty-nine of these institutions were among the leading 100 last year as well; another underwent an internal reorganization during the year and would have been among the top 100 in both years had it been similarly aggregated.

[9] See table 1 for a list of the activities included under "academic science."

[10] For projections of R&D funding, see Office of Management and Budget, *loc. cit.*

activities of universities and colleges has declined in constant dollars at an average rate of 12 percent per year since 1971 when separate data on this form of support first became available.

Research and Development

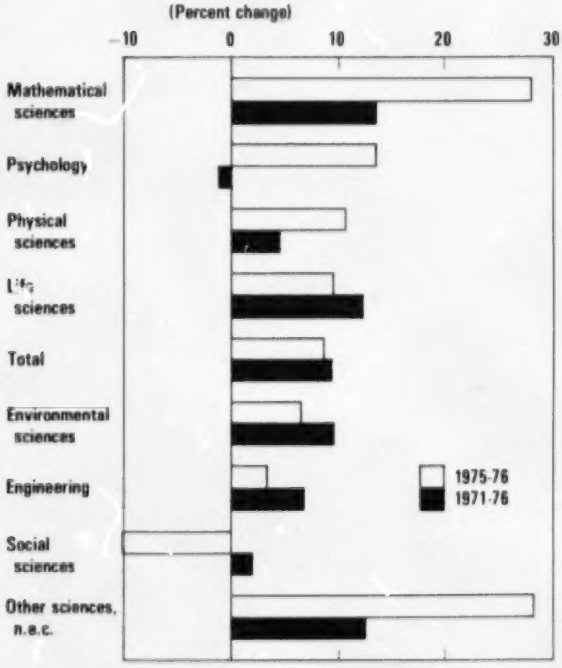
Federal R&D obligations to universities and colleges increased by 9 percent to $2,419 million in 1976, equivalent to an increase of just under 2 percent in constant dollars, or about the same level of funding as in 1972. HEW provided 53 percent of the total in 1976, almost the same as the 1975 proportion. NSF obligated the second largest amount, 18 percent of the total, and Department of Defense (DOD) provided 9 percent. Together the six leading agencies made up 95 percent of all Federal R&D obligations to universities and colleges, just about the same proportion as in 1975.

The increase in R&D obligations was reflected in all areas of science except the social sciences, which declined by 10 percent between 1975 and 1976, while the number of social scientists engaged in academic research and development declined 3 percent.[11] Increases in the other broad fields ranged from a low of 3 percent in engineering to a high of 28 percent in the mathematical sciences, which was split fairly evenly between the National Institutes of Health and NSF (chart 3).

More than one-half of all R&D obligations were allocated to the life sciences and were traceable to the heavy concentration of HEW funding in this area. The physical sciences accounted for the second largest amount, 14 percent of the total, followed by engineering and the environmental sciences with about 9 percent each. The four leading fields were in the same rank order in 1975 and accounted for about the same proportions of the total.

[11] National Science Foundation, *Detailed Statistical Tables, Manpower Resources for Scientific Activities at Universities and Colleges, January 1977* (NSF 77-321), *op. cit.*, p. 7.

Chart 3. Federal R&D obligations to universities and colleges by area of science: FY 1975-76 compared to FY 1971-76



SOURCE: National Science Foundation

R&D Plant

A significant decline has occurred since 1965, the peak year, when the surveyed agencies reported $126 million in R&D plant obligations compared to $24 million in 1976. In some fields such as oceanography, institutions have found it practical to share scarce equipment; nevertheless, both university administrators and Federal program officials confirm that universities are encountering increasing difficulty in replacing worn-out or obsolete equipment as well as obtaining the most advanced instrumentation because of escalating costs.

The total obligated for R&D plant has declined over the past decade, while both inflation and the increasing complexity of the instrumentation required have seriously increased costs. The problem has been exacerbated by the general economic situation, which has led to a decline in such funding from non-Federal sources. Thus, in all of the fields most heavily dependent on facilities and instrumentation, substantial backlogs of maintenance and replacement requirements have built up. The President's 1979 budget request calls for general increases in R&D funding to universities and colleges, which may contribute toward some alleviation of the problem. As Smith and Karlesky have pointed out in their report, "The aim should not be a vast expansion, ... [but] judicious replacement and maintenance of existing facilities with some modest additions."[12]

Other Science Activities

Among other types of scientific obligations to universities and colleges, only the residual category, "other science activities, not elsewhere classified" shows a

[12] Bruce L.R. Smith and Joseph J. Karlesky, *The State of Academic Science: The Universities in the Nation's Research Effort* (New York: Change Magazine Press, 1977), p. 177.

larger amount in 1976 than in 1971. Declines in the three enumerated categories—facilities and equipment for instruction in the sciences and engineering; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; and general support for science—have decreased at rates that ranged from 25 percent for general support for science to 61 percent for facilities and equipment for instruction during the 5-year period for which separate data on these activities are available. Funds for fellowships, traineeships, and training grants have shown the largest drop in absolute terms (from $421 million in 1971 to $180 million in 1976), equivalent to an averge annual rate of decline of nearly 16 percent. In constant-dollar terms, this reflects an annual 27-percent decline as the result of the Government's decision to phase out the support of graduate students via fellowships and traineeships in light of the oversupply of Ph.D.'s in many fields. These declines are being slightly offset by an increase in the number of graduate students supported as research assistants through Federal research grants; however, the decline in the proportion of graduate students claiming the Federal Government as their major source of support (from 32 percent in 1971 to 22 percent in 1976) indicates that an increasing proportion must rely on other sources of funding for their graduate educational expenses at doctoral institutions.[13]

Federal obligations to universities and colleges for general support for science through institutional block grants such as NIH's Biomedical Sciences Support Grants have been marked by a pattern of sharp fluctuations within an overall declining trend, placing further strains upon institutional budgets, especially in the institution's discretionary funds. The result is a loss in flexibility of funding available, as discretionary funds (and in extreme cases even endowment capital) have to be used to meet commitments made earlier.

[13] National Science Foundation, *Science Resources Studies Highlights*, "Graduate Science Enrollment Stabalized in 1977" (NSF 78-307) (Washington, D.C. 20550).

• • • • •

The final report, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Selected Nonprofit Institutions, Fiscal Year 1976 and Transition Quarter*, will be published in two parts. The *Detailed Statistical Tables* (NSF 77-325) were published in February 1978; the analytical section of the report will be available later in the year.

National Science Foundation
Washington, D.C. 20550

Official Business
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

Postage and Fees Paid
National Science Foundation

THIRD CLASS
Bulk Rate

U.S. MAIL

RETURN THIS COVER SHEET TO ROOM 233, IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO RECEIVE THIS MATERIAL □, OR IF CHANGE OF ADDRESS IS NEEDED □ (INDICATE CHANGE, INCLUDING ZIP CODE).